

SPORTS



Rmuz Shengelya puts the ball goal against Czechoslovakia.

IMPORTANT WIN

The USSR football team has captured the lead in the European group of the world championship qualifying tournament, defeating Czechoslovakia, the 1976 European winners and 1980 Olympic champions, 2-0, at Tbilisi's Dynamo stadium. The Soviet Union now has 11 points from six games.

While the first Soviet goal, a brilliant header from Shengelya, provided much encouragement for a crowd of 80,000, his second goal, to all intents and purposes, sealed the fate of the game, for thereafter the USSR kept up the pressure.

Soviet chief coach Konstantin Beskov said after the game he was satisfied with his team's performance. All the players, he

said, excelled themselves. In beat such a formidable side, he added, gives us optimism for the future.

He singled out for special praise Sulakvalidze, Chivadze, Bessonov, and, of course, Shengelya.

Czechoslovak chief coach Jozef Vuglos said, the USSR deserved to win, as they surprised his side in all elements of the game. While we could still expect a happy outcome in the first half, Shengelya's goal only a minute into the second half, dashed all our hopes, he said.

The USSR will compete in the two remaining group games: home to Wales on November 18, and away to Czechoslovakia on November 29.

WORLD CHAMPIONS SLIP UP

In Buenos Aires, the world football titans Argentina went down, 1-2, in a friendly game

to visiting Poland, which has qualified for the world championship finals.

TENTH GAME RESULTS IN NIL TO BOTH GRANDMASTERS

Anatoly Karpov still leads, 4-1, in the Merano title match, after the tenth game

ended in a draw in the 32nd move. The next game is due on October 31.

DRAUGHTS MATCH STARTED

A little match between defending world Polish draughts champion Anatoly Gaovaly, from Minsk, and world ex-champion Herm Wierane, of Holland, has been inaugurated in Rotterdam.

The 20-game contest will be held in two towns, and a draw

will be enough for Gaovaly to retain the title. He will play White in the opening game scheduled for November 2, in Rotterdam.

The match has evoked much interest and will wind up on November 29.

METALLIST WINS PROMOTION

Kharkov Metallist have won a place in the national football top division by beating Pavlodar Traktor 2-0, and amassing 59 points.

Photo by Gennady Dmitriev

The Central Army Club has captured the lead in the Moscow round of the octagonal basketball championship. Recently the many-time national titans closely defeated Moscow Dynamo (photo), who are now in third place.

Photo by Gennady Dmitriev

AUSTRALIA

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THE WORLD

LABOUR SNUBS REAGAN

Washington. President Reagan has not been invited to the convention of the American AFL-CIO labour union which is to be held in New York in mid-November.

This decision has been taken by labour leaders under pressure from rank-and-file labour union members who are becoming more and more firmly opposed to the anti-labour policies practised by the administration.

INTRUSION INTO KPDR AIRSPACE

Tokyo. Reuter-TASS. KPDR said that the United States and South Korea sent two fighter-bombers into its airspace and accused them of military provocation. The KPDR Central News Agency said the F-5e planes flew over the northern Province of Kang-

won to perpetrate a grave hostile act.

The agency said the infiltration was synchronized with recent reported intrusions of Sr-71 spy planes over KPDR. US "blackbird" reconnaissance planes had violated KPDR airspace 12 times this month.



Don't you think, Jim, that our American colleagues has a rather peculiar way of holding his pen? Drawing by A. Prozorov

PWUP Central Committee meets for plenary session

(Continued from page 1)

Following this direction at its Fourth Plenary Meeting, Jaruzelski continued, the Central Committee confirmed in its resolution the "idea of agreement among all patriotic forces proceeding from the basic principles of Poland's social and political structure and her international alliances. He went on to say: the Front for National Accord and Cooperation should be wide open to all those not opposed to socialism, who want to take an active part in the salvation of the country".

Speaking about the recent strike called by the Solidarity leadership, the First Secretary

stressed that one thing was certain—this time the total strike has failed. This is the first time that a strike has been opposed with such unanimity and on such a wide scale by our Party branches, by allied parties, social and youth organizations, and, particularly, by branch, autonomous and different individual trade unions. We know that many enterprises and citizens continued to work.

The plenary session approved the proposal that Wojciech Jaruzelski should combine the posts of First Secretary of the PWUP Central Committee, Chairman of the Council of Ministers and Minister of National Defence.

Spanish MPs discuss NATO membership

Madrid. The lower house of the Congress of Deputies (Spanish parliament) has discussed Spain's entry into NATO. There was heated debate over the motion proposed by the left-wing opposition to hold a nation-wide referendum on the issue. Opinion polls show that most Spaniards oppose NATO membership, and that 60 per cent of them are in favour of a referendum.

Put to the vote, the relevant

proposal was defeated by 172 votes, with 144 in favour. Despite wide popular protest, the lower chamber of the parliament, approved a bill empowering the government to request NATO membership by 185 to 140 votes.

The bill was voted against by deputies of the Spanish Socialist Workers Party, the Communist Party of Spain, the Socialist Party of Andalucia and some others.

JAPAN TO HAVE EMERGENCY LAWS

Tokyo. The ruling Liberal-Democratic Party in Japan is studying the possibility of introducing emergency legislation, according to "Sankai Shimbun".

This legislation, whose basic provisions were drawn up by the Liberal-Democratic two years ago, with account being taken of military requirements, envisages a considerable expansion in the rights afforded to military authorities. The government intends to introduce changes into the constitutional status of the Japanese army and to give generals the right to take over for military purposes private property, land, buildings and enterprises. The government is also examining the possible establishment of a military police.

The Soviet Union takes a different view of the peace campaign, attributing vast political significance to it. V. Lenin said in his time that in order to put the cause of peace on a solid basis one had to unravel the secrecy which aggressors always use to蒙蔽 the people, and to help the people themselves to decide on the issues of war and peace. The current peace movement is of great help in this respect.

is planning their aggression, war-mongers have always schemed behind the backs of the masses, have poisoned their conscience with lies and have pitted peoples against one another. This is exactly what they are doing now. The Reagan team is actively campaigning among West European peoples, seeking, on the one hand, to be like in every way the danger of a nuclear disaster and convincing them that "United" nuclear war is possible, and, on the other, to place in doubt the feasibility of disarmament, defense and peaceful coexistence, shifting all blame onto the notorious "Soviet military threat".

But America is finding such tactics increasingly hard going, as the Europeans are waking up to the fact that the Reagan Adminstration plans for Europe to go up in flames of a nuclear holocaust. This realization is spurring the European peoples on in a fierce fight against the threat of nuclear suicide. It is rallying them into a tremendous anti-war coalition.

We are dealing here with a mass movement made up of highly diverse social forces, having many organizational forms and political shades, and with deep roots in present-day public life. It is comparable in scope and magnitude only with the Resistance movement of World War II, and the recent

disarmament week is yet another convincing example of the truth of this assertion.

Faced with the growing threat that Europe may be turned into a springboard for nuclear war, the peace movement is winning the support of many millions of peoples of various nationalities, political affiliations and creeds.

The movement now comprises the most varied political forces, members of different political parties and trade unions, youth and religious organizations, and people of both leftist and moderate views. This popular opposition was stressed in the October issue of the American weekly "The Nation", despite its vague and somewhat confused, has mounted a series of demonstrations unmatched in post-war European history, and has mobilized public opinion in Europe on a scale inconceivable only a few years ago.

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VIEWPOINT

Vadim KORTUNOV

WEEK OF ACTION FOR DISARMAMENT

There are ample grounds for stating that International Week of Action for Disarmament, traditionally held in late October as the initiative of the UN and the World Peace Council, elicited an enormous amount of interest among the public this year and spotlighted a whole range of new important developments in the peace drive.

The latest research applies primarily to the unprecedented sweep of the campaign. In the first days of the Week, which began on October 24, London saw a 250,000-strong peace demonstration; around 150,000 people converged on the Piazza del Popolo in Rome; over 100,000 demonstrated in the streets of Paris, and around 200,000 were on the march for peace and disarmament last Sunday in Brussels. There were also powerful peace demonstrations in Oslo and The Hague, in Vienna and Stockholm, Tokyo and Delhi.

What was behind this massive anti-militarist drive, especially in Europe? Without doubt the main reason for such a massive turnout was the special emphasis the present peace movement places on issues such as opposition to the deployment in Europe of American medium-range strategic missiles, and missile

out of account because it failed to change the thinking of this or the ruling circle in NATO countries, simply means to ride roughshod over the will of millions upon millions of people.

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FACTS and EVENTS

© Australia is to buy 75 US F-18 fighter-bombers and 10 P-3C "Orion" submarine killer planes. This has been announced by the Defense Minister D. Kilian. The forthcoming deal with the American McDonnell-Douglas and Lockheed corporations worth easily 3.2 thousand million dollars is to be the biggest in Australia's history.

© The French police force has now been equipped with a new helicopter, carrying a special device for detecting heroin at a distance of several kilometres. This drug is produced in secret laboratories particularly in the south of the country in the surroundings of Marseilles.

© Over the next few years, the United States is to invest more than a thousand million dollars in the construction of several military bases in Oman.

THE WORLD

Huang Hua visits the States

Washington. Following a recent meeting between President Reagan and the Chinese Premier of State Council, Zhao Ziyang, in Cancun, Mexico, Huang Hua, the Chinese Foreign Minister, has paid a visit to Washington.

The main topic under discussion was the supplies of American arms to China. The Chinese intend to buy American Redeye rockets, Silvers anti-aircraft missiles, believed to be the best in the American armoury, and anti-tank missiles.

The American government has approved about 500 licences for sales to China of dual-purpose goods and technologies—helicopters, cargo planes, lorries, and radars.

PROPAGANDA GIMMICK

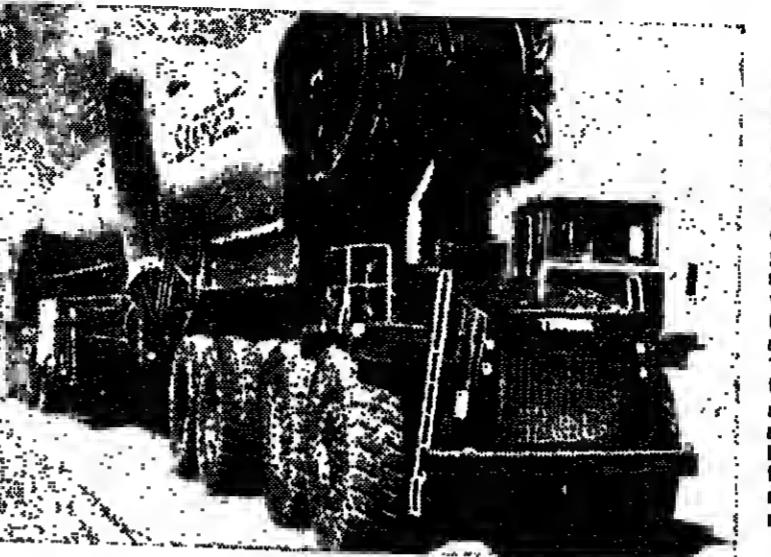
Delhi. Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister of India, has described the Pakistani proposal to conclude a non-aggression pact as a propaganda gimmick.

Speaking at a press conference in the Indian capital, Mrs Gandhi noted that while making this proposal, Pakistan continued to rear itself with up-to-date weapons at a rapid pace. One cannot prepare for war and at the same time propose a non-aggression pact, said the Indian prime minister.

The Indian government intends to ban the reactionary chauvinist organization Ananda Marg. The organization, which has links with the CIA, has been involved in a plot to carry out an attempt on the life of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

© The British newspaper magnate Lord Rothermere has announced the establishment of a new Sunday newspaper to be called "The Mail of Sunday". Its first issue is to come out next May in 1.25 million copies.

© The Indian government



FACTS and EVENTS

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WEST PROPS UP SOUTH AFRICA

Salisbury. By 1980, foreign capital investments in South Africa had reached 27,000 million dollars with Britain providing half of this amount, followed by the United States, France, and the FRG.

Subsidies of 1,200 British, 350 West German, 340 American and a hundred French firms do brisk business in the country.

Pictures issued by UNESCO indicate that between 1972 and 1980 South Africa received loans totalling 6,900 million dollars from foreign banks, the most lavish donations coming from British (Barclays), and American banks (Citibank and Manufacturers' Hanover Trust Company).

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© The Japanese process uses a specially treated acrylic fibre that absorbs the uranium. Sea water

HOME NEWS

Round the Soviet Union

THE SECOND BILLION TONNE OF OIL HAS BEEN RECOVERED FROM DEPOSITS IN THE TYUMEN REGION OF SIBERIA. It has taken less than 18 years to reach this impressive figure. No other oil-producing complex in the country can boast such fast rates of development. If it took 14 years to produce the first billion tonne of Tyumen oil, it took little more than three years to produce the second. This year alone, Tyumen oil-workers will have produced over 323 million tonnes of liquid fuel.

THE NAME SUNNY-MIZUNI — APTLY DESCRIBES THE FUNCTION OF THE FUTURE TOWNLET FOR CHILDREN WHICH IS PLANNED IN TBSLIS. Over a huge expanse of territory, stretching from the town's centre to its outer limits, the following are to be built: numerous studios and workshops attached to the training centre, an artificial lake. In addition, towns under canvas, a botanical garden and a zoo will be set up and various attractions, including fair-fair characters in fantastical castles, will be provided.

PLANES OF THE NORTH-33 AERIAL HIGH LATITUDE EXPEDITION, NOW AT WORK IN THE ARCTIC, HAVE BEEN FORMING AN AERIAL BRIDGE OVER A THOUSAND KILOMETRES LONG, OVER THE ICE OF THE POLAR BASIN. The bridge links the extreme corner of Eurasia, the Chelyuskin Cape, with a geographical point in the North Pole, two hundred kilometres away from which drifts the ice island of the North Pole-22 research station. Supplies of fuel and food, as well as scientific equipment and post will be delivered to this point. Partial changes in the centre's winter staff will also be effected. The expedition's autumn work will also include the provision of stores to the North Pole-23 station. It is planned that these flights of the North-33 expedition will take a month.

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

TYUMEN — GATEWAY TO THE NORTH

Five years from now Tyumen will be 400, a city which has long been called the gateway to Siberia, writes the *IZVESTIA* newspaper. The exploration of the north is making particularly rapid progress now, with the Tyumen Region having become the country's main oil and gas production base in a short period of 1976-1980. It produced 1,200 million tonnes of oil and over 500,000 million tonnes of gas.

At present Tyumen is the biggest supplier of material and labour resources for northern projects. This regional centre boasts over 70 enterprises, and some 70,000 of its population of 400,000 are employed in industries closely related to oil and gas production, leaving aside drivers, railwaymen, and auto workers.

Tyumen has pioneered in practice the idea of a block method in developing oil and gas fields, with a new industry now taking shape there—pre-lab timber house construction, the paper points out, which will help considerably meet housing needs in the northern areas. A chip-boards factory is already in operation, and work has begun on a housing building complex due for completion in this five-year plan period of 1981-1985, when it will start producing annually 500,000 sq m of housing from plentiful Siberian timber.

IS MAN THE CONSUMER OR PROTECTOR OF NATURE?

In recent decades, the blunty nature of the idea that natural resources are limitless has become more and more obvious, says writer Chingiz Almatov in *PRAVDA*. Let me give an example the lake of Lake Issyk-Kul, in Kirghizia, which is particularly painful to me personally.

With every passing year, the lake is shrinking more and more, its water is retreating further and further from the banks. Over the past ten years, the water



NATURAL GAS OF AZERBAIJAN

Soviet explorers have been studying the continent of Antarctica for 20 years. More than 700 Polar explorers are involved in the Soviet Antarctic expedition which began last winter.

At present, this country maintains seven stations on the continent—the Molodoychansk meteorological station; the Mirny observatory; the Vostok glaciological station; the coastal stations of Novolazarskaya, Leningradskaya, and Rasskayinsk, as well as the island station of Bellingshausen. The largest is Molodoychansk.

Soviet explorers have helped compile reliable maps of the Antarctic continent and of the Southern Ocean. Many years of work have resulted in the pub-

A new well, connected to the main pipeline, will help increase consumption of natural gas in Azerbaijan. Drilled south of Baku in the Pirshaghi area, the well features a daily yield of up to 300,000 cubic metres of gas and 50 tonnes of gas condensate.

Today, 95 per cent of urban and 78 per cent of rural users are supplied with cheap fuel.

Gas has now reached the remote mountainous districts of the republic. In the Lesser Caucasian Range the steel pipeline now lies at 1,850 metres above sea level, hitherto regarded as an unattainable height for the building of pipelines.

The total length of all gas networks operating in the republic this year has reached 18,000 kilometres. A substantial part of these pipelines carries gas for the inhabitants of rural areas. Out of the 250,000 lists to be supplied with gas in the current five-year plan period, 233,000 are in rural locality.

RICE FROM

AMUDARYA VALLEY

A new specialized rice-growing state farm has been established in the Tashkent Oasis in Turkmenia: 5,000 hectares of land have been developed.

In time, the farm should produce no less than 20,000 tonnes of rice. In the next few years, it is planned to set up more state farms on virgin lands in the oasis.

The lower reaches of the Amudarya form the rice-growing centre of Turkmenistan. The area offers favourable soil and climatic conditions for rice and there is a lot of spare land and water. Two large specialized state farms have been established on virgin lands in the Amudarya oasis.

This year, the republic should reap 30,000 tonnes of rice. Under the ten-year programme, the production of rice should rise to 100,000 tonnes a year.

● The short Antarctic summer.

● Molodoychansk Station. Such devices are used to smooth out the air runways.

● Elroa Hotel at Molodoychansk Station, one of the first buildings to be constructed here.

ANTARCTICA PUT ON THE MAP

located at the Atlas of Antarctica, the first of its kind in the world, which has been awarded the USSR state prize.

In recent years, the scientists have been engaged in the implementation of comprehensive, mostly international programmes. Among these are the International Antarctic Glaciological Project in which researchers from Australia, Britain, the USSR, the USA and France.

● PLANES OF THE NORTH-33

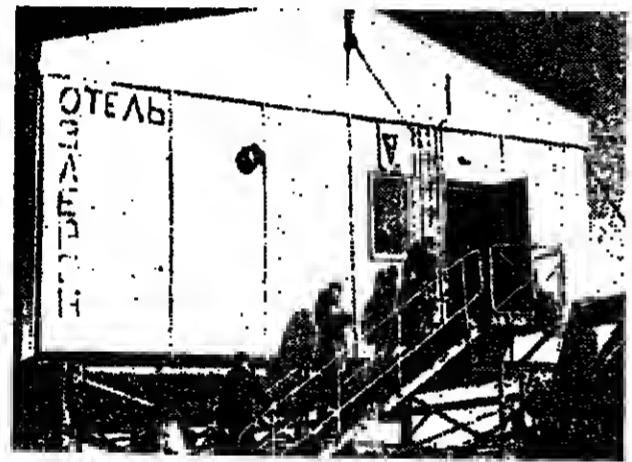
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FROM the SOVIET PRESS

TYUMEN — GATEWAY TO THE NORTH

During the 1981-1985 five-year plan, we are supposed to transfer to a system of teaching children from the age of six. Galina Serdyukovskaya, director of the Research Institute for the Hygiene of Children and Adolescents of the Soviet Ministry of Public Health, and Academician of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences, comments on this plan in the *MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA* newspaper.

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SECRETS OF LOVE

From the moment that a man and woman fall in love with each other, let, until their lives together, all their moral, ethical, aesthetic and other responses are involuntarily submitted to a unique "test", writes Yuri Orlov, head of the Faculty of Pedagogy and Medical Psychology of Moscow's First Medical Institute, in the *SOVIET WOMAN* magazine.

There are two aspects to love, the author considers: the ability to love another person and to be loved oneself. In order that these two aspects be harmonized, the couple must learn to understand each other, to recognize the love inherent in a given gesture, look for particular actions and to react to it in a correct way.

In life we often find married couples who, on first sight, might appear to be ill-suited; he is hard-

NATURAL GAS OF AZERBAIJAN

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HOME NEWS

Places to visit



The belfry of the Cathedral of the Assumption.

Science and technology

ALLOY FOR SLIDING BEARINGS

Having added soft and pliable aluminium to one of the hardest and most brittle aluminums, specialists from the Byelorussian car Industry have obtained new alloy for sliding bearings which combines fine qualities of both metals.

The bearings made of this alloy are strong, and do not wear out the shafts they are mounted on as quickly as those made of cast iron. It is of interest that the aluminium content of the new alloy is only 0.1 per cent.

TALKING ENCYCLOPAEDIA

A talking encyclopaedia for the blind has been produced by the laboratory of computer linguistics, of the Institute of Language and Literature of the

Academy of Sciences of Estonia, a Baltic republic.

The encyclopaedia contains massive information on economics, science, and culture, translated into a computer language and fita onto one cartridge-cartridge. The blind man only has to type his question using a keyboard for a voice from the electronic speech synthesizer to provide him with the answer.

WELDING GLUE

In the deep Donbas coal mines, a polymer glue, developed at the Institute of High Molecular Compounds Chemistry of the Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences, is used in place of electric welding in places where work with arc is complicated or is banned.

The welds made of this alloy are strong, and do not wear out the shafts they are mounted on as quickly as those made of cast iron. It is of interest that the aluminium content of the new alloy is only 0.1 per cent.

EYE HOSPITAL OPENS IN CHUVASHIA

A new 200-bed eye hospital has been opened in Chelyabinsk, the capital of the autonomous republic of Chuvashia. It is the first such institution in Chuvashia to make use of laser to cure eye disease. A special ambulance

VIEWPOINT

Coal: emphasis on technical progress

Valentin NIKITIN, First Deputy Minister of the Coal Industry of the USSR

The world energy conference predicted that, by the year 2000, coal extraction throughout the world will have increased three-fold. Coal is assigned the role of a "buffer" fuel, until new sources of energy have been fully tapped.

A short time ago, the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers adopted two special resolutions concerning the further expansion of the Soviet coal industry. In these documents, a complex of additional measures were outlined to increase open-pit coal-mining and to speed up the technological re-fitting of the existing mines.

By 1990, the USSR intends to bring its coal extraction up to 770-800 million tonnes. More than half of the coal now produced comes from the old coalfields of the Donbass area in the Ukraine, and from Kuznetsov in Western Siberia. As the mines have to go deeper and deeper to find coal, it becomes harder and more expensive to extract.

We are talking here, above all, of increasing the tonnage of development of the open pits in the eastern parts of the USSR, where productivity is an average about eight to ten times higher and unit costs four to five times lower than in collieries.

In 1980, only one-tenth of the coal extracted in the USSR came from open pits. In 1980, these pits accounted for 38 per cent of extracted coal, or 260 million tonnes.

We now have nearly 70 open pits in this country. The largest of these are in the eastern part of the Soviet Union.

In the middle of last year, for instance, the "Bogatyr" pit in the Elista coal-field, in North Kazakhstan, started to produce its planned output of 50 million tonnes of coal a year. Today, the "Bogatyr" is the biggest open coal pit in the world.

There will be still larger pits based on the Kansk-Achinsk coal-field in Eastern Siberia. Here each pit is expected to yield between 50 and 60 million tonnes of coal a year.

The construction of large coal pits and increases in coal extraction require basically new technologies and new machines.

The main testing ground for such machines is now the Elista coal-field where, for the first time in the world, rotary machines have been used to extract coal from hard coal seams. Previously such machines only worked on soft soils. Today, in the USSR we produce coal-digging rotary complexes for the extraction of between 1,250 and 3,000 cu m of coal an hour.

Many of the technological innovations tested at Elista will be later put to use in the Kansk-Achinsk coal-field. However, the powerful machines required by this coal-field, both for digging open pits and for coal extraction, will be manufactured by the Heavy Equipment Plant, now under construction in Krasnoyarsk. While the Soviet industrial giant, "Uralsmash", produced only one 40-cu m drag-line a year, the Krasnoyarsk plant alone will produce eight such machines. By the end of 1988 three rotary complexes, with a production capacity of 5,250 cu m an hour, will be built at the plant. And this is not all: machines are now being designed which can extract up to 12,000 cu m an hour.

FASHIONS FROM LVIV

MONTHLY

CRAFTSMEN COMPETE

Competitions between folk craftsmen have become traditional in the Moldovan village of Serebryanye, the village of carpenters, took the village by surprise. For a whole month, Ion and Kirill Kozhokar, two brothers both working in the trade, competed in decorating the houses of their fellow villagers. Neither brother emerged the victor. So Ingofor and Mosley were the national folk-art wooden ornaments; they carved round the crooks on the window casings, and verandahs to choose between them.

It is usually said that the nightingale is the most accomplished singer among our feathered friends, but the voice of a blue-throated warbler recorded on tape, convinces us that the nightingale has a serious rival. The little warbler possesses rare pitch and inventively tells the time, particularly at night.

During the 1981-1985 five-year plan, we are well into the autumn and the crisscross fast of the sea and many carefree life at seaside resorts is already a thing of the past, fashion designers at the Lviv Fashion House in the Ukraine are already planning their collection for next summer. Clothes for all occasions are on display. The designers have made wide use of national motifs—the traditional Ukrainian cut, embroidery and patterns.

Models from the Lviv Fashion House are popular abroad and won a gold medal at the Plovdiv International Fair this year.

■ Summer sportswear. ■ A selection from summer collection bearing Ukrainian folk motifs.



ENTERTAINMENT

Theatre, Cinema and TV Stars

Latavra POCHIANI



patterns that emanate from her serenously mobile hands — are pregnant with temperament and spirituality. When she dances, it appears that Latavra exists above the ground and one becomes convinced that she is watching a miracle.

Dance entered Lalevra's life at a very early stage. At the age of seven, she joined the ballet circle at the Palace of Pioneers. Later, while a student at Tbilisi's medical institute, she continued her interest in folk dancing. Having graduated, she worked for three years in the village of Manava, where a mounting took place which was to play a key role in Pochiani's artistic career; she had the fortune to meet Nina Ramishvili, the director of the Georgian State Folk Dance Ensemble. The ensemble, of which Pochiani soon became a soloist, gave scope to her creative potential and enabled her to perfect her art. It was then that the dancer identified her theme — the lyrical-dramatic mood which had been evident in her dancing as a student, and which was to find its most vivid expression in her performance of "Kartuli," Igor Moiseyev, the well-known folk-dance master, having seen Lalevra dancing "Kartuli" and "Mokhauri," compared her with a faun-like figure.

Equally enamored of dancing and medicine, Pochiani has often come close to having to choose between them. Having defended her dissertation, she now works at the medical cybernetics department of the Institute of Experimental and Clinical Surgery and Haematology of the Academy of Sciences of Georgia, continuing to dance in the Georgian State Folk Dance Ensemble.

"I am happy when I dance," says Latavra Pochiani. "When I go on to the stage I succumb to the power of the music, and each time, as if placed under a spell, it is as if I become weightless, I am carried off to a strange world of my own, no longer seeing or hearing — I am dancing..."

Irina RATHANI

MOSCOW-HELSINKI CULTURAL TIES

While Arvid Jonsens, People's Artist of the USSR, instructed young conductors in Helsinki, the famous Finnish singer, Martti Tuulve, during a recent tour of the Soviet Union, abraded his experience with student ensembles.

Such get-togethers are typical examples of the close cultural links existing between the Soviet Union and Finland.

The Soviet play "Steel-Smelters" by Bakarev, was produced at the theatre in Culu by Harti, a director from Petrozavodsk. The production formed part of the year of Soviet Drama held in Finland. Works by Corky, Tranev, Vishnevsky, Altanov, Vampilov and Galman were shown in theatres all over the country and broadcast over Finnish radio and television.

FACTS and EVENTS

Tours. The balini company from the Tchaikovsky Opera and Ballet Theatre, in Perm, is touring the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg, giving performances of Adam's "Giselle".

Exhibitions. "Holography in the USSR" is the title of an exhibition which has opened at the Technical Museum in Vienna, sponsored by the USSR Academy of Sciences and the Austria-USSR Friendship Society. For two months the residents of the Austrian capital will be able to acquaint themselves with holography — one of the most interesting achievements in modern science. Apart from the examples of holographic images on display, explanations are given on how they are produced, and prospects are outlined for making use of this new method of visual display in science and technology.

WHAT'S ON!

October 31 - November 2

THEATRES

Kremlin Palace of Congresses (Kremlin), 31-Melikov, "Love Legend" (ballet). November 1 — Gyurovets, Cerafe di Colobreno, "Natalie" (ballet); Moscow Classical Ballet Ensemble, 1 (eve) — Tchaikovsky, "Swan Lake" (ballet).

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq., 31) — Tchaikovsky, "The Queen of Spades" (opera). November 1 — Concert by the Bolshoi orchestra.

Slanishevsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.), 31 — Oftenebach, "La Belle Helene" (opera); November 1 — Kremennikov, "A Son-in-Law Without Kith or Kin" (opera). 2—Adam, Delibes, "Corsaire" (ballet).

Opera-Theatre (8 Pushkinskaya St.), 31 — (mai od ave) — Lehr, "The Merry Widow"; November 1 (mai and 2!) — Gladkov, "Khotinabog"; 1 (eve) — Karayev, "The Fiery Cross."

Obraztsov, Cesario Puppet Theatre (3a Sadovaya-Semlyachkova St.), 31 — "Ao U-

usual Concert"; November 1 — "This is the Central People's Theatre Broadcast"; 2 — By spilova, "Princess and Echo"; 2 parts, USSR;

One Doesn't Cease Home in Midstream (Mosfilm Studio, 2 parts, USSR);

The film tells of the construction of a gigantic factory on the lines of the KamAZ motor works.

Cinema: "Udarrik" (2 Serfimovitch St.). Metro Biblioteka imeni Lenina.

The White Reves (Modis Studios, USSR). A romantic love story.

Cinema: "Zvezdny" (14 Prospekt Verneiskogo). Metro Prospekt Vernadskogo.

Operetta Theatre (8 Pushkinskaya St.), 31 — (mai od ave) — Lehr, "The Merry Widow"; November 1 (mai and 2!) — Gladkov, "Khotinabog"; 1 (eve) — Karayev, "The Fiery Cross."

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Variety Theatre (20/2 Beso avskey Embankment), 31. November 1 — Variety concert; 2 — "Young Artists for the October Holiday"; a variety programme.

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CONCERT HALLS

MIN INFORMATION No. 34

MIN INFORMATION No. 35 1981

Giving performances in the Moscow Television Theatre, the National Dance Ensemble from Ghana have acquainted Soviet spectators with their national dances.

Photo by Andrei Stepanov

BUSINESS

NEFT-GAZ

SIDES ESTABLISH COMMON GROUND

Recently Belgium, France, Holland, Sweden, Britain and government of the Alberta Province to Canada attended the "Neftgas-81" exhibition in Moscow sponsored by the British Industrial and Trade Fairs International.

Businessmen generally avoid talking too much about their profitable transactions, but judging from the address by British Energy Industries Council spokesman Dr. Tasey Roper, the British specialists and industrialists were satisfied with meeting their Soviet colleagues.

We have come to the conclusion that the future of power engineering should be discussed jointly, he stressed.

This is also profitable for the Soviet Union, he pointed out,

whose economic plans envisage continued development of the energy base. Our country, on the other hand, has emphasized,

wants to sell advanced equipment,

and we believe that British industry will be able to meet Soviet economic needs. This will be a mutually beneficial cooperation, he concluded.



At one of the British stands.
Photo by Yuri Tsuiev



AEROFLOT
Soviet airlines



AEROFLOT INVITES YOU
TO TAKE A THRILLING TRIP TO MOSCOW FOR THE "RUSSIAN WINTER" ART FESTIVAL WHICH IS HELD EVERY YEAR FROM DECEMBER 25 TO JANUARY 5
OUR THEATRES AND CONCERT HALLS WILL BE AT YOUR DISPOSAL. YOU WILL SEE PERFORMANCES BY LEADING SOVIET ARTISTS OF THE OPERA AND BALLET, BY VARIETY, SONG AND DANCE GROUPS FROM VARIOUS SOVIET REPUBLICS. YOU WILL ALSO VISIT THE CIRCUS.
FOR DETAILED INFORMATION APPLY TO ANY AEROFLOT OR INTOURIST AGENCY.

TRADE WITH INDIA ON STEADY RISE

Soviet minister points out. The new (1981-1985) five-year trade agreement, for instance, signed as a result of Leonid Brezhnev's visit to India, envisages a considerable increase in the volume of bilateral trade and in the range of commodities involved.

Last year, Patolichev recalls, India reached an all-time record level of trade with the USSR to the tune of 1,700 million rubles, and became the Soviet Union's largest trading partner among the developing countries. This figure represents a 68 per cent increase over the 1979 level, and exceeds by more than twice the value of Soviet-Indian trade in the mid-1970s.

The main point of the exhibition," says L. Oberholz, manager of the shop, "is to spread truthful information on the Soviet people's achievements in various spheres of socio-economic life and about the Soviet Union's leading role in the struggle for peace and international security."

Traditionally, the Soviet pavilion is the biggest at the fair. On show are metal-cutting lathes, oil, metallurgical and electric equipment, control and measuring instruments and other items presented by 19 Soviet foreign trade organizations.

Contacts and contracts

• Tubi Serplasi is an Italian firm which has been supplying the Soviet Union with reinforced pipes for reactors making generators. Recently, it held a symposium in Moscow for representatives of Soviet organizations who were informed about the technology for the production of plastic pipes reinforced with fiber glass and of their uses.

• Al sia Stein Committee for Economic Relations, representatives of the government of the People's Republic of Congo have signed an agreement on the development of economic and technical cooperation between the two countries. The document envisages further expansion in cooperation, mainly in such areas as geology and prospecting, and in the development of Congo's mineral resources.

In the 35 years I have been alive, I have told a colleague from "AINI", I have gone to 50 countries, but this is my first visit to the Soviet Union. The thing is, that Slavic culture held no particular charm for me. However, I believe that one man should see all there is to see in this world.

This journey has been a great event in my life, for I am interested in Moslem culture. I have travelled all over the East, and Uzbekistan was my last port of call.

I would like to make the following observation. All the Moscow architectural monuments which we were shown in Tashkent, Bukhara and Samarkand were in tip-top condition. To be honest, I was astonished by the attention and care that the state pays to the history of the country. The ancient cities which I saw are a treasure trove for those who are interested in, or who study, Soviet culture.

It would appear that Yves was modest when he said that he was only interested in Muslim monuments. When asked what he would like to see in Moscow, there was no end to his desires. He wanted to go to the Museum of Fine Arts, to the Museum of Oriental Arts, to the Kremlin, and to look at icons.

• Yves Thoraval, a journalist, has spent two weeks travelling through the Soviet Union with a group of French tourists. His itinerary went as follows: Kiev-Tashkent-Samarkand-Bukhara-Tbilisi-Yerevan-Moscow.

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I would like to make the following observation. All the Moscow architectural monuments which we were shown in Tashkent, Bukhara and Samarkand were in tip-top condition. To be honest, I was astonished by the attention and care that the state pays to the history of the country. The ancient cities which I saw are a treasure trove for those who are interested in, or who study, Soviet culture.

It would appear that Yves was modest when he said that he was only interested in Muslim monuments. When asked what he would like to see in Moscow, there was no end to his desires. He wanted to go to the Museum of Fine Arts, to the Museum of Oriental Arts, to the Kremlin, and to look at icons.

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